

Zama?" Hannibal thought for a moment, and then said, "I would have been first."

I did have the good fortune to chair this committee for 6 years. But TED STEVENS I salute. He is a Republican, yes, but a great one, a fine gentleman, a gentleman always, somebody who keeps his word. And he doesn't put politics at the apex of all things that matter. Well, with his assistance and his leadership, on yesterday we passed the supplemental appropriations bill. The President requested \$6.5 billion and that bill did not exceed that request one thin dime.

The Senators' amendments were offset. The amendments that Senators offered and were considered, if they were adopted, if they had to do with money, were offset. Senators had offsets—meaningful offsets, not "waste, fraud and abuse." There is no doubt but that there is some waste, fraud, and abuse in the budget in every department, I would say, in this Government. But we don't offset with false offsets. We had everything appropriately offset.

There wasn't a single amendment designated as an "emergency" in this Senate. The President had complained about the use of "emergencies." Mr. STEVENS and I believe there is a time and place for emergencies, yes, but there is no question but that the designation of "emergency" has been overdone in both Houses. And in the supplemental appropriations bill that passed the House, there are \$473 million in emergencies. Not \$1 in the bill that passed the Senate was designated as an emergency.

Where is the President going to stand on this when the bill goes to conference? I hope he will let us know. What is his position going to be with regard to the emergencies that were in the Republican-controlled House bill? The first question that was ever asked in the history of the human race was, when God entered the Garden of Eden in the shadow of the evening, in the cool of the day, and he started looking for Adam. Adam had hidden himself, and God said: "Adam, where art thou?" That was the first question ever asked in the history of mankind. "Adam, where art thou?"

So, if I might, in my small way as a direct descendent of Adam, let me ask the question of the President: Mr. President, where art thou in regard to the \$473 million in emergencies that are contained in the House-passed bill? Let us know, Mr. President, where art thou? If I get a chance to ask the President, I am going to say: Mr. President, where art thou with respect to the \$473 million that was added as emergencies in the House bill? Where art thou? Let us know. We would like to know.

In any event, that is the kind of bill we passed in this Senate. No emergencies, not one Indianhead copper penny above the President's request,

not one! Mr. STEVENS and I had cooperation of the Senators on both sides of the aisle. I could not resist the opportunity to say that without TED STEVENS and his help, his assistance, his leadership on that bill, the cooperation of Senators and staff on both sides, the help of our distinguished Democratic whip, and our leaders, we could not have accomplished that. So I take this opportunity to compliment our colleagues.

AMENDMENT NO. 877

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I send a technical amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] proposes an amendment numbered 877.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To make a technical correction)

On page 152, line 4, strike "\$17,181,000" and insert "\$72,640,000".

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the amendment and that it be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Is there further debate on the amendment? If not, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 877) was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, Senator BURNS and I are here. We are at our posts of duty. We are ready to entertain any requests for an amendment by any Senator. The clock is running.

Mr. BURNS. We are open for business.

Mr. BYRD. The sign is out: Open for business. Senator BURNS and I join in urging the leadership and all Senators to let us know of any amendments Senators intend to offer by no later than 4 p.m. today, and it will be my hope that at 4 p.m. we can close out the window for amendments. I hope all Senators within the sound of my voice and all staffs within the reach of our joint voice will be alerted to the fact that when the clock strikes 4 this afternoon, we expect to close out the window on all amendments.

Mr. REID. Will the Senator from West Virginia yield for a comment?

Mr. BYRD. Absolutely; gladly.

Mr. REID. As directed by the two managers of this bill, we have asked both Cloakrooms to clear their request: that there be a filing of amendments by 4 o'clock today, which gives people ample time, many hours. It was announced even prior to the break that the Interior bill would be the first bill brought up, and we even indicated when it would be brought up. So I hope we can get this cleared right away.

I say to my friend, the junior Senator from Montana, who has done such a good job in getting this bill to this point, the holdup now is on that side. Maybe if we go into a quorum call Senator BURNS will be gracious enough to see if he can move this along. Until that happens, my experience is this bill is in a flounder.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the distinguished whip.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, it is my hope that we can do this by 4 o'clock this afternoon. There is no need for us to dillydally around here when we have other things to do. I only have one thing I have to do at 2 o'clock this afternoon. I have to introduce a couple of judges who have been nominated to the Montana district court system. By the time I get that done, 4 o'clock should be our cutoff.

We should be talking about amendments right now. There is no reason why we cannot move this bill to final conclusion tomorrow.

Mr. REID. I believe the Senator from West Virginia still has the floor, if I can make another comment.

Mr. BYRD. Surely.

Mr. REID. It is my thought, if the two managers agree, that at 12:30 p.m., if there is still a problem with hotlining, a unanimous consent request be made and if anybody objects to it, they are going to have to come here in person to object to it. That is my suggestion. On a bill as important as this, we need to have the Senators, not the staff lurking in some of these rooms around the Capitol complex making objections for their Senators.

After we go into a quorum call, upon consulting with the two managers, I make the suggestion that perhaps that is what we should do.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Nevada, the majority whip, for his suggestion. I like it. We have just heard Senator BURNS voice his opinion.

Mr. BURNS. We will do everything we can to get that taken care of. We do not want to close anybody out either, understanding the sensitivity of that. I believe we have made a reasonable request. I thank the chairman.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, there being no Senators seeking recognition and having discussed the following request with the distinguished majority whip and the distinguished manager on

the other side of the aisle, it appears it might be best if the Senate stood in recess until 12:15 p.m., during which time some work may be done hopefully that will speed up the entire process to some extent.

I, therefore, ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until the hour of 12:15 p.m. today.

There being no objection, at 11:39 a.m., the Senate recessed until 12:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. STABENOW).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. With the consent of Senator BYRD, I ask unanimous consent all first-degree amendments to H.R. 2217, the Interior appropriations bill, be filed at the desk by 4 p.m. today, Wednesday, July 11.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 880

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, I send to the desk an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] proposes an amendment numbered 880.

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 157, line 7, insert "Protection" after the word "Park".

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be temporarily laid aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Illinois.

AMENDMENT NO. 879

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I have an amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN], for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. DAYTON, proposes an amendment numbered 879.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To prohibit the use of funds for the conduct of preleasing, leasing, and related activities within national monuments established under the Act of June 8, 1906)

On page 194, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following:

SEC. 1 . PRELEASING, LEASING, AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.

None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to conduct any preleasing, leasing, or other related activity under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) within the boundary (in effect as of January 20, 2001) of a national monument established under the Act of June 8, 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.), except to the extent that such a preleasing, leasing, or other related activity is allowed under the Presidential proclamation establishing the monument.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I note that the Republican ranking member is not on the floor at this time. I will proceed and, of course, afford all opportunity for him for comment or rebuttal or perhaps a speech in support of my amendment. I want to make sure I extend that courtesy to him since he is not currently in the Chamber.

The amendment I bring before us today is one that is very straightforward. I suppose I could have had it read, and it would have made it very clear what I am setting out to do. It basically will prohibit any preleasing or other related activity within the boundaries of a national monument.

What it boils down to is, there are certain lands in the United States which have been designated as important national treasures. We call them national monuments. Virtually every President in the last century, save three, decided to designate certain areas of land in America that were so important they wanted to preserve them so that future generations could enjoy the bounty which God has left us.

There are those, of course, who see that land not as a great treasure to be valued but as a resource to be used. The purpose of my amendment is to stop oil and gas drilling on national monuments across the United States.

We owe the existence of many of America's natural treasures to pioneers of yesterday. Their appreciation of our rugged, untamed new country gave them the foresight to preserve many of our natural resources and public lands for future generations to enjoy.

Theodore Roosevelt was one such pioneer. In 1906, he established Devils Tower in Wyoming, the first national monument.

Right outside this Chamber in the hallway is one of the most remarkable busts of a former Vice President—the bust of Theodore Roosevelt. Every time I walk by it, I can just feel the life in that piece of stone. He has his jaw

stuck out as if he is ready to take on the world. I can imagine in 1906 when Teddy Roosevelt said to a lot of people in this country: You know what. We have resources in this country that are worth fighting for and worth preserving, and we are going to do it. There were probably people standing on the sideline saying that Teddy Roosevelt was crazy, that he certainly did not want to set aside land that might have had great value to our future. Yet he did it. Not only did he do it; he established a standard that President after President followed.

The Republican Party, of which Theodore Roosevelt was a proud member at one time, certainly was that party of preservation and conservation. It set a standard that the Democratic Party followed, and I am glad they did. It was a bipartisan idea. These are treasures that don't know the difference between parties, the treasures which our children and future generations should enjoy. Roosevelt said this at one point, and his words I think tell the story: "We must ask ourselves if we are leaving for future generations an environment that is as good or better than what we found."

That is simple. That inspired him in 1906 to create the first national monument at Devils Tower, WY. Unfortunately, not every President has been inspired by Teddy Roosevelt. Sadly, I come to the floor today because of threats by this new administration in Washington to at least consider the option of drilling for oil and gas in these national monuments across the United States.

Some leaders in Washington lack the foresight of our Founding Fathers and pioneers. They hide today behind the shield of an "energy crisis"—an energy crisis, which they believe means that we have to change all the rules, saying we can no longer keep this land at least protected so future generations can enjoy it. They say because of our need for energy we have to break a lot of rules; we have to start drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge; we have to start drilling in the national monuments; we have to start looking for oil and gas in places that a lot of Americans honestly believed we had declared off limits.

President Bush and Interior Secretary Gale Norton have publicly stated they believe that some of our national monuments would be good places for oil and gas drilling or coal mining. Oddly, the monuments being targeted have one thing in common: Every single one was designated by one President, President William Jefferson Clinton. So when they look at monuments across the United States that they want to go drilling on, they have only picked one group—those designated by President Clinton.

President Bush needs to realize that damaging these irreplaceable lands is